

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Opening of the Garfield Fair at the Capitol.

A POLITICAL SENSATION.

Crimes and Casualties, Capital Topics and Events Abroad.

The Mississippi River Congressional investigating committee has finished its labors on the river itself, and, after viewing the jetties, returned to New Orleans where, on the 25th inst., it adjourned to meet in Washington upon the call of the chairman, to take such further testimony as may be deemed necessary. The evidence thus far has developed very serious questions as to the wisdom of the large expenditures of money made upon the river, and the committee will not make any report until full testimony upon all the branches of the investigation has been taken.

The mystery of the disappearance and fate of William Morgan, of Batavia, New York, more than fifty years ago, is revived by the publication of a statement from the late Thurlow Weed, giving a history of the disappearance of Morgan, who had made a disclosure of Masonic secrets, and of the steps which he and other leading anti-Masons took to discover the whereabouts and fate of Morgan. Mr. Weed states that Morgan was taken on a boat under the pretext of sending him to his friends in Canada, and rowed out into the Niagara river, where he was thrown overboard and drowned. John Whitney, one of the parties assisting in the murder, made a statement to Weed, giving the particulars.

The New York State Senate Committee appointed to investigate the effects of corners on grain began their sessions in New York City, November 24th. Frank B. Thurber denounced dealing in "futures" as a gigantic system of gambling, affecting the material interests of consumers and producers as well as those of legitimate traders. Hon. Wm. Dowd, president of the Bank of North America, testified that he regarded the dealing in "futures" as gambling transactions, alike injurious to railroad, banking, commercial, and social interests.

Only sixty tons of steel remain to be delivered for the superstructure of the East River Bridge, and as soon as it arrives this part of the work can be speedily completed. The asphalt pavement on the promenade upon the Brooklyn approach outside of the station building has been completed, and that on the New York approach is about half done. The planing of the promenade is being laid on the Franklin Square Bridge. The contractor has begun the brick work for the station building in New York, and some of the iron has been received.

Dr. L. Ehrhart, a retired physician, aged eighty years, of Allegheny City, was cremated in the LeMayne crematory, Washington, Pa., last Monday, in accordance with his dying request. A resident of Washington, who is well acquainted with the workings of a crematory, is about to begin the erection of an extensive crematory near New York City. It will have many improvements on the LeMayne furnace, doing the work in much less time, so that friends can carry the ashes of the corpse home with them.

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After a thorough examination of the case, the grand jury have ignored the bid against John A. Cokerill, editor of the *Post-Dispatch*, for the shooting of Col. A. W. Slayback in St. Louis about a month ago, and it is not likely that any further action will be taken in the matter.

The assessment of property in Philadelphia taxable for State purposes has been increased from \$14,000,000 to \$200,000,000. This raises the city's yearly obligation from \$214,000 to \$755,000, an increase of \$541,000.

The warden of the Massachusetts State prison, refuses to allow the Grand Jury of the Republic to investigate the causes of discharge of veteran soldiers from his official force.

George Melius, the brakeman of the train that was run into at Spayten Dayvil last January, was acquitted of the charge of murder in the fourth degree.

A large meeting was held in New York Tuesday evening to promote subscription for erecting Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty" at Sandy Hook.

Fifteen aldermen and ex-aldermen will go to jail in Brooklyn, for overruling the mayor's veto of the Elevated Railroad bill.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.
About eleven o'clock p. m. November 23d the fourth and fifth floors of Arrott's two mills at Second and Montgomery avenues, Philadelphia, occupied by Clark & Keen, woolen manufacturers; Priestley & Bro., manufacturers of dress goods; and Wedley & Tetlow, cotton yarn manufacturers, were burned out. The loss by fire and water is estimated at about \$150,000. Clark & Keen sustaining alone a loss of about \$80,000 on stock and \$30,000 on machinery. Some sixty-five employees at work at the time got out by means of the fire-escape.

Devere's oil works, situated near Newton Creek, 1.1, opposite New York city, were burned November 20th. A tank exploded, and burning oil ran over the premises and into the creek. A quantity went over a canal boat loaded with oil, setting it on fire. A second tank then exploded and the employees ran for their lives. Several sailors being badly frightened jumped overboard and two were drowned. The loss is \$75,000.

A mail train on the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad was derailed near Warwick, Orange county, November 27th. The engine was overturned in a ditch and six loaded cars were

knocked upon it. The engineer, William Nolan, of Newton, N. J., and the fireman, Frank Porter, of Highland Mills, Orange county, were scalded to death under the wreck. Brakeman Howard Sutton, of Easton, Pa., had several ribs broken and his face cut.

A horrible murder was committed near Smith's Cross Roads, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, a few days ago. Alpheus Thomas Jones and his brother, Henry, both youths, quarreled over the distribution of a lot of walnuts, and subsequently the former shot the latter with a shot-gun, killing him instantly. The murdered boy's head was torn almost completely from his body.

A fire in the parlor of the Lotus Club, on Fifth avenue, New York, Saturday morning, destroyed four paintings loaned to the club for the art exhibition in the evening. One of the pictures was a portrait of Peter Cooper by Wm. M. Chase. The loss is nearly \$10,000. There is a special insurance on the paintings of \$50,000. The damage to the parlor is \$3,000.

Three men, of the schooner Collingwood, wrecked in the storm on Lake Michigan on Thursday night, were picked up by the steamer Wisconsin on Saturday. Captain Willette, master of the schooner, was drowned. Four men got on a piece of wreckage and one of them froze to death. The other three drifted for 31 hours, till picked up by the Wisconsin.

Lewis Pettigrew and Sandy Workman, living near Rock Hill, N. C., were rivals for a place in the affections of the same woman. To settle their claim they appealed to blows, one armed with a club and the other with an axe. The battle terminated by Pettigrew splitting Workman's head open with the axe, killing him instantly.

A heating pipe on board the Fish Commission steamer Albion at Pungy and Jones's wharf, Wilmington, Delaware, exploded November 25th, severely scalding three workmen, one of whom will probably die from the effect of his injuries.

Peter Dick and Charles Roads, two clerks in a store at Charlottesville, Virginia, fought a duel with butcher knives last Friday. The cause of the encounter was Dick's throwing some cayenne pepper in Roads's face. Roads received a bad cut, but will probably recover.

A paper mill near New Holland, Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire early in the morning of the 25th inst., involving a loss of \$20,000. The fire communicated with a bridge across Conestoga Creek and destroyed it. The loss on the bridge was \$10,000.

The Ontario cotton mills caught fire on the night of the 23d inst. and before the flames could be extinguished the stock, machinery, &c., were damaged to the extent of over \$200,000.

William Abner, a mulatto, living at Norwich, Conn., November 27, becoming jealous of his wife, first cut her throat with a razor, then shot her, and finally shot himself.

Taylor Dunbar was murdered near Darlington, Indiana, last Friday night; his murderer secured \$4 and a silver watch.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

The Garfield monument fair in the rotunda of the Capitol was formally opened by President Arthur on Saturday. The general of the army, the members of the Cabinet and judges of the Supreme Court were present, and every inch of space was densely crowded. Mr. Thompson introduced President Arthur, who said: "I regret that the management of this Association were unable to obtain such accommodations as they wished for the inauguration of this fair. Their inability to do so has deprived you of the pleasure that was promised us by listening to Mr. Justice Matthews, and it permits me to make an address, though I shall say little more than to declare that the Garfield monument fair is now open. President Garfield made this city his home, and therefore it is the most fitting place in all the land to hold this fair."

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Colonel Seaton, Superintendent of the Census, says that the compendium will probably be ready by the 1st of December, and will be a vast improvement upon the compendium of 1870. It will not only contain many more figures and tables, such as statistics of mortality, age, &c., than were contained in the latter, but will treat of a number of new subjects, and will altogether be better arranged and more accurate than any previous publication of the kind. "I expect," said Superintendent Seaton, "to finish the work of compilation and preparation within the present fiscal year of every volume of the 15,000 pages to be published; that on vital statistics may not be completed within that time, but that will be the only undischarged one."

This week's issue of patents aggregates 384 to United States citizens and 30 to foreigners. New York secured 75, Pennsylvania 34, and Illinois and Massachusetts 31 each. Edison's name appears again on the list, after an absence of several weeks, with two patents for electric light devices.

With the approval of the Postmaster-General, Superintendent Thompson, of the Railway Mail Service, has decided to admit to the mails as fourth-class matter dried prunes, compressed tongue, banded turkey, and other canned meats, put up in soldered tin cans, not to weigh over four pounds.

The interior of the White House is being thoroughly renovated and decorated. L. C. Tiffany, the New York artist, is in charge of the designs; and while the work is in progress the building is closed to all visitors, which is a great disappointment to the numerous bridal couples who throng the city.

Sailing orders will be sent next week to the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron for a winter cruise in the West Indies and to the Windward Islands.

The House Committee on Appropriations met Tuesday, and decided to present the Indian Appropriation Bill on the first day of the session.

A Camp of Sons of Veterans will be organized in this city December 5th.

DR. LORING'S REPORT.

The Work of the Agricultural Department—Some Interesting Statistics.

Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, has submitted his annual report to the President. The several divisions of his Department are shown to be in excellent condition, and the work that has engaged their attention during the year is set forth. The Entomological Division has pursued investigations into the habits of many insects affecting the principal staples, and much valuable information has been obtained. Two and a half million packages of seed have been distributed and 200,000 copies of special reports printed by the Department. The Statistical Division estimates the following as the yield of 1882: Corn, 1,655,000,000 bushels; wheat, 510,000,000 bushels; oats, 470,000,000 bushels; barley, 45,000,000 bushels; rye, 20,000,000 bushels, and buckwheat, 12,000,000 bushels. The improvement in the methods of collecting statistical information, since the appointment of special statistical agents in England and this country, is noted. The General Division has made many analyses of grasses, soils, waters, &c., though the work of the division has been devoted largely to the investigation of the

SUGAR-PRODUCING QUALITIES of sorghum and other plants. Referring to this and previous work in this direction, the Commissioner says: "At the request of the chemist of the Department, I submitted the sorghum analyses and work of his division to the National Academy of Sciences on the 30th of July last for investigation by that body. A committee appointed for that purpose entered upon their work with great zeal and energy, and their report, which was laid before me, was on July 21st withdrawn formally by the secretary of the academy 'for such action as the academy may deem necessary.' On the 15th of November current, the president of the academy presented to me the final report of that institution, a long and elaborate document, containing a review of the history of the sorghum industry for twenty-five years; a statement of the scientific investigations made in this country and in Europe into the quality of sorghum and maize as sugar-producing plants; a careful examination of the chemical work of the Department; a large volume of testimony received from sorghum sugar manufacturers, and certain suggestions with regard to future investigations, and the work of the Department. This report is evidently

THE RESULT OF INFINITE CARE, and has been subjected to careful revision, and I trust it will be found a valuable text-book for those engaged in the sorghum sugar industry. As a review of the successes and failures which have attended this industry, it is invaluable. As a guide to those who are engaged in it, it contains all the important results that have been thus far obtained by the chemist in his laboratory and the manufacturer in his mill. This report, together with a most voluminous appendix, making an interesting mass of matter, far too large to be enclosed in the annual volume of the Department for this year, will be issued at an early day as a special publication. The business of

MANUFACTURING SUGAR from sorghum at the Department having failed in 1881, and having furnished discouragement to those engaged in it, I have called upon the sorghum manufacturers themselves for such information as they could furnish in an accurate manner for the benefit of the industry they represent. I have also made the same request of the manufacturers of sugar from beets. I have received assurances from nearly a hundred manufacturers that they will contribute to this work, and feel confident that I shall receive in this way a great amount of valuable information. I have endeavored, from the beginning of my connection with the Department, so to conduct the work performed here as a part of that interesting investigation into the value of sorghum now going on in the field of the farmer and the mill of the manufacturer and

LABORATORY OF THE CHEMIST as to secure for what appears to be a growing industry all the information which unprejudiced science and the best practical skill can provide, and I trust the knowledge I have gathered will, when published, be found to be of value."

The report of the Veterinary Division exhibits much valuable work, and shows less disease among domestic animals (Texas fever excepted) than in many years. Interesting and valuable examinations into the fibers of wool and cotton have been made, and two sites, both in Colorado, have been selected for arborescent wells, for the construction of which contracts have been awarded. In the Forestry Division increased activity has been shown, a special agent having been appointed to collect information west of the Mississippi. His report will soon be submitted.

At a Bad Time.

Commander J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., writes to us from the Navy Yard at Mare Island, Cal.: "An enforced residence of two years in California made me the subject of most painful attacks of rheumatism. Consultation upon my case by eminent Naval and other surgeons failed to afford me the slightest relief. Dr. Hoyle recommended me to St. Jacob's Oil, the happy result of use of which was my complete and wonderful cure.—Washington (D. C.) Army & Navy Register.

THE OLD WORLD.

Something About What is Going on in Other Lands This Week.

The Italian parliament is now in session.—The American Minister to Italy, Mr. W. W. Astor, was received with great ceremony by King Humbert.—The steamer Winston, laden with grain from the Black Sea, foundered off the coast of Usant, France, and thirty lives were lost.—The students of the University at St. Petersburg intended to make a grand demonstration but they were forestalled by the occupation of the buildings by the city police.—The new Egyptian police corps now consists of 400 natives, and detachments of Turks, Swiss, Austrians and Italians numbering 200 men each.—The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill prolonging the existence of the tribunal to settle claims of French and American citizens arising out of the Franco-Prussian war.—The Spanish government is taking measures to suppress the socialist movement.—The Danish polar expedition steamer is enclosed in ice near Walat, Russia.

Mr. Gladstone asserts that the arrears of rent at is not a failure.—The eleventh and twelfth rules—the final ones—of the closure were passed in the House of Commons Nov. 24th.—Seven workmen were killed by the falling of a railway bridge at Brouley near London.—Montenegro insists upon the acquisition of Kolatchin.—A lot of relics were stolen from the Cathedral of St. Denis, at Paris.—A train on the North Scotland Railway fell through the bridge at Fyvie, November 27th, and fourteen persons were killed.—Fourteen lives were lost by collision of the French steamer Cambronne in the Bristol channel.—Sergeant Ballentine is coming to the United States.—M. Gambetta last Monday accidentally shot himself in the hand while holding a revolver.—A bill has been distributed in the French Chamber of Deputies providing that all persons may determine whether their bodies shall be buried or cremated.—The Madagascar ambassador has refused to recognize a French protectorate.—Turkey refuses to recognize the cessation of any territory on the Red Sea.—Assyria Pasha has been appointed minister of foreign affairs.—Prince Bismarck has rejected the draft of the bill abolishing the four lowest grades of class tax.—Mr. Wilford Blunt has written a letter asking for help to defray the cost of Arabic trial.—Cleveland Hall, the residence of Sir Arthur Elton, near Bristol, has been destroyed by fire. A portion of the library, which was considered one of the most valuable in England, was also burned.—The Egyptian government intend to supervise all the press telegrams sent to England and the continent.—The Russian Court will shortly remove to St. Petersburg for the winter.—The eldest son of Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, will shortly take up his residence in Romania, where he succeeds to the throne.—The railway carriage works of the London and Northwestern Railway Company, at Wolverton, were burned November 25th. The loss is \$100,000. Three hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the fire.—A detective, named Cox, while watching for some Fenians in Dublin, was shot and instantly killed. The man who shot him was also shot and he and two others arrested.—It is reported that in consequence of several weeks of heavy rain the Rio coffee crop will be much less than the previous year.—It is stated that the violent utterances of Mr. Davitt at Navan have been brought to the notice of the government.—The Archbishop of Canterbury is reported to be sinking.—Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons that the Egyptian war had cost about \$250,000,000.—Arabi Pasha's trial has been set for Dec. 7, and it is reported that Lord Dufferin will recommend the Egyptian government not to proceed with the charges against Arabi.—Two letters from Prince Bismarck's dispatches have been taken while on their way to Berlin.—The floods along the rivers Rhine and Main are increasing.—M. de Lesseps is confident that the Panama canal will be finished in 1883.—Additional arrests of socialists have been made in Spain.—M. Zaneoff and one hundred of his partisans have been arrested in Bucharest.

The approaching transit of Venus.—[From the Scientific American.] Venus is in inferior conjunction with the Sun and passes across the Sun's face on December 6. Few are the persons of ordinary intelligence who will not do much toward the celebration of the rare event as, with the simple aid of a piece of smoked glass, to follow the course of the planet across the Sun's disk at some time during the passage.

The transit will begin over the whole United States at nearly the same minute of absolute time, although owing to errors in the tables of Venus, the prediction for the time of beginning may vary a minute. The principal phases are as follows, in Washington mean time:

First internal contact.....8 h. 55 m. a. m.
First external contact.....9 h. 15 m. a. m.
Second internal contact.....9 h. 35 m. a. m.
Second external contact.....9 h. 55 m. a. m.
Last contact.....10 h. 15 m. a. m.

Observers must ascertain the positions of their places of observation from Washington, and the local time will easily be found, considering that every degree of longitude makes a difference of four minutes in time; if the place be west of Washington the time will be later; if be east the time will be earlier. Thus the transit will begin in New York twenty-two minutes later than at Washington, at 9 h. 7 m. a. m.; in Boston and all New England, twenty-four minutes later, at 9 h. 19 m. a. m.; in Cincinnati, twenty-nine minutes earlier, at 8 h. 36 m. a. m., and so on.

A Compliment to Boston Corbett.—[From the Bridgton (N. J.) Chronicle, Nov. 24.] Boston Corbett, the slayer of Wilkes Booth, who sometime lived in Camden, is now living in Concordia, Cloud county, Kan. He writes to a friend in Camden, saying that the Lord has been good to him, his health being excellent, and that the Government has seen fit to pension him for services rendered during the war. Although he left behind him a number of unpaid bills at the time of his departure, he sends a check with instructions to pay off all the bills in full. Mr. Corbett is one of the few really honest men in the country.

The Sea of Gallilee would long since have swallowed up SOZODONT in connection with so many forgotten tooth-pastes and dentifrices did not the experience of a whole nation prove that it possesses signal advantages. It thoroughly cleanses the teeth, dissolving and removing their impurities; it relieves their fading whiteness and strengthens their relaxing hold upon their sockets; it renders colorless, ulcerated gums hard and healthy; and besides neutralizing an unwholesome breath, invigorates it with its own fragrance.

The first regular meeting of Kent county Camp, No. 3, of the Union Prisoners of War Association of Michigan will convene at Ansonia Hall, Grand Rapids, December 14th at ten a. m. Among the speakers will be President C. G. Hampton and Secretary B. R. Finlayson of the association. Guest and Chaplain Potts will be present and a banquet and Camp fire will be held in the evening.

Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Governor Stanford's cottage in San Francisco is for sale. The modest price is \$1,000,000.

THE RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

In spite of all that medical science and professional skill has been able to do in that most fatal of all diseases, Consumption of the Lungs, it is steadily on the increase. The number of deaths from this cause, as shown by our bills of mortality, is simply appalling. Not long since, in referring to this fact, *Harper's Bazar* said:

"Pulmonary diseases have been gradually increasing in this country during the past few years, especially during the winter months, which are particularly perilous to those who have delicate lungs. The figures are startling. According to the records of the Board of Health in this city (New York), the loss of life by consumption alone during the five years ending December 31st, 1879, was 20,910. Pneumonia and bronchitis are also very fatal diseases, the former causing more than one-half as many deaths as consumption, and the latter nearly one-fourth the number."

Taking the population of New York City at one million, and the whole number of deaths from consumption, pneumonia and bronchitis at 36,750 in every five years, this would give for the United States a death-roll from these three kindred diseases of 1,470,000; or one-fifth of that number (294,000) in every single year!

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in alluding to the fact that forty-nine deaths by consumption had occurred in that city in a single week, makes this comment:

"The havoc of lung disease goes on with heavy count all the year round. Yet the doctors in their cures have almost ceased to take account of phthisis, with any degree of enthusiasm or research, while they give up no end of brilliant light upon sewerage and the deaths by bad drainage. It is a discredit to medical science that such well-defined diseases as American lungs present should yet be so little understood, and the skill of our experts should still be limited."

Another paper, in speaking of the subject, says: "If any other disease prevailed to such an extent, we should have immediate and rigid investigation as to cause and remedy. That this is not the case in regard to lung diseases can only be attributed to the fact that medical science appears to have exhausted itself in that direction."

"And yet it seems marvellous that, with all the new light which has been thrown upon human ailments within the past half century, nothing that serves to clearly point out either the direct cause of the wide prevalence of a disease so almost universally fatal, or anything that can rightfully claim to be a remedy for it, has been revealed."

Here we have presented, in a form which cannot fail to startle the community, two most serious and alarming facts connected with the ravages of pulmonary diseases in this country. 1. That they have been steadily increasing for years. 2. That with all its advancement in knowledge and in the knowledge of curative forces, the medical profession does not know how to deal successfully with Consumption, AND CANNOT CURE IT!

That Consumption of the Lungs cannot be cured by any of the remedial agents known to either of the great schools of medicine, or by the collection which includes the best curative appliances of both, is too well and sorrowfully known to the hundreds of thousands of wasting and slowly-dying invalids, whose pale faces, sunken eyes, and feeble steps meet us in every city, town, and neighborhood. However, hopefully these stricken ones may cling to life, and deceive themselves as to their real condition, their nearest and dearest friends know but too well that they are steadily failing and wasting, and that premature death is as certain as if an arrow had been lodged in some vital organ.

It is well understood, that the only hope for those who are suffering from pulmonary diseases lies in their attaining, through some means, a higher degree of vitality, and an increased power of nutrition. The tendency to a too rapid waste of tissue must be met and overcome by a new and larger ability to take and utilize the substances out of which the tissues are composed, and the vital organs kept in healthy equilibrium. To gain this, the intelligent and conscientious physician, fully aware that but little dependence can be placed in medicine, advises and encourages his patients to use every possible hygienic expedient for keeping up the vital forces—exercise in the open air, nutritious food, carefulness in regard to any diet that may tax or enfeeble the digestive organs, avoidance of exposure, crowded rooms, excitement, etc. In a few instances, this care and regimen are successful in holding in check the enemy which has gained a lodgment, but rarely in casting him out. He has entrenched himself, and, ever on the alert and watchful, stands ready to assault a weak, exposed or half-guarded point; and, sooner or later, almost surely succeeds in his deadly work.

It is no fault of the Profession that it cannot cure this disease. Not because it is incurable, but because in its *Altera Medica* no substance is found in use of which the diseased system can be furnished with an antidote or an effective resistant. But this is no proof that such a substance does not exist, and that Consumption must still go on destroying its hundreds of thousands every year. The search for an agent that would give the vitality which is needed to arrest this disease and restore the patient to health, has been an earnest pursuit with some of the ablest physicians in the past and present century; and some form of Oxygen-administration has been with many regarded as the means by which the ardently-desired end would be gained. Experiments in this direction have been made from time to time, but not until within the past few years have they been carried to a successful result. Satisfied that if a new combination of Oxygen and Nitrogen could be made in which the former substance would be in excess of what is found in common air, a physician who had been forced to abandon his practice in consequence of an attack of Pneumonia, was led to make persistent experiments which finally resulted in the discovery of a new substance now known as Compound Oxygen, and by the use of which he was himself restored to permanent good health.

It is over twelve years since this great result was reached—a result which has inaugurated a new era in the healing art. Consumption of the Lungs stands no longer in the list of incurable diseases.

The action of "COMPOUND OXYGEN" in arresting the progress of Pulmonary Consumption has been so marked and constant under the administration of this new substance that we are warranted in saying that if taken in the early stages, right out of every case, persons affected with this disease, might be cured. In Consumption, as every one is aware, the only hope for the patient lies in the establishment of a higher vital condition. Now, Compound Oxygen is an agent that gives directly this new and higher vitality, which generally becomes apparent at the very beginning of its use, manifesting itself in an almost immediate increase of appetite, and in a sense of life and bodily comfort. If the use of Oxygen is continued, a steady improvement nearly always follows; and where the disease has not become too deeply seated, a cure may be confidently looked for.

But we cannot too earnestly urge the necessity of using this Vitalizing Treatment in the very commencement of pulmonary trouble, and before the disease has made any serious inroads upon the system and reduced its power to contend with so dangerous an enemy. Too many

of the cases which come to us are of long standing, and the chances for a radical and permanent cure are just so far remote. That Compound Oxygen benefits, or cures, so large a proportion of those is often such a surprise to ourselves as our patients. If, on the first well-defined symptoms of this disease, a resort is had to Compound Oxygen, we know from over twelve years' experience in a large number of cases, that its progress can be arrested; and we also know that even after the disease has made serious inroads upon the system, it can be held in check in a very large percentage of cases, and the patient restored to a condition of comparative good health.

In proof of this we have already laid before the public a very large number of testimonials from consumptive patients who have come under our treatment during the past twelve years, and who have realized in their own persons the value of Compound Oxygen in arresting disease and giving back to the enfeebled life-forces their lost vitality.

As honest and conscientious physicians we present this matter to the public. Being in possession of the *Only Medicament yet known to exist* on which any reliance in Pulmonary diseases can be placed, we use the press as the best and most available means of giving to the world the widest possible knowledge of the fact. To all who desire to have more definite information, and such evidence as cannot fail to remove all doubt, we will send proofs of results which are open to the closest scrutiny and the amplest verification.

To those who wish to inform themselves in regard to this new Treatment we will send, free of cost, our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen" and our pamphlet containing over fifty "Unsolicited Testimonials," also "Health and Life," our Quarterly Record of Cases and Cures, under the Compound Oxygen Treatment, in which will be found, as reported by patients themselves, and open for verification, more remarkable results in a single period of three months than all the medical journals of the United States can show in a year.

DR. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109 and 1111 Girard St.,
Philadelphia.

A GREAT INSTITUTION.

The Invalids' Hotel and World's Dispensary at Buffalo, N. Y.

As many of our readers will doubtless remember, Dr. Pierce's famous Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire on the 10th of February, 1881, but since then, thanks to the energy and enterprise of the Board of Trustees, this splendid annex of the "World's Dispensary" has been rebuilt and reopened for the accommodation of visitors.

The Invalids' Hotel is pleasantly situated on Main street, in the City of Buffalo, just above and outside the business and bustle of this Queen City of the Lakes. It is easily reached from the railroad depots by the Exchange and Main street car lines. It is a substantially built brick building, trimmed with sand-stone, well-lighted